



KIVETON PARK  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

of the

Medical Officer of Health  
for the Year 1965



# K I V E T O N   P A R K   R U R A L   D I S T R I C T   C O U N C I L

## H e a l t h   C o m m i t t e e

CHAIRMAN: A. M. Davies, J.P.

### COUNCILLORS:

Anston:	Mrs. M. A. Butterfield Mrs. B. Creasey W. Hogg
Dinnington St. John's:	Mrs. P. M. Armstrong W. H. Cole W. Collier L. H. Curtis W. Holmes G. R. Woollin
Firbeck:	J. C. Batty, J.P.
Gildingwells:	G. J. Farnsworth
Harthill-with-Woodall:	M. Sampson T. L. Wakefield
Letwell:	R. N. Bramley
Thorpe Salvin:	Reverend E. G. Perrens
Todwick:	A. W. Staniforth
Wales:	Mrs. R. Battersby A. M. Davies, J.P. J. S. Field J. W. Sampson
Woodsetts:	J. Byrne

### Public Health Department Staff:

Medical Officer of Health:	Dr. J. M. Watt
Assistant County Medical Officer:	Dr. M. J. Hallinan
Chief Public Health Inspector:	Mr. R. D. Higgs
Assistant Public Health Inspector:	Mr. A. M. T. Johnson



## To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

### England's Health

The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health mentions several items in his annual report which have a local bearing. Young people up to the age of 35 years have enjoyed a greater reduction in death-rate over the last ten years than their elders. The exception is in youths aged 15 - 24 whose mortality was actually 6 per cent higher in 1964 than in 1954, mainly owing to motor cycle accidents.

A particularly striking reduction in deaths has been achieved in maternal mortality which was only two-fifths of what it was 10 years ago in spite of the shortage of hospital beds and the rising birth-rate.

The infant mortality rate also reached a record low figure of 20 per thousand live births.

The birth-rate rose for the ninth successive year, being 18.4 per thousand population. It was accompanied by a reduction in the average age of marriage.

There was a familiar increase in deaths from lung cancer. There is no doubt that cigarette smoking is responsible for the major part of these deaths.

In contrast to our local experience there was a national increase in cases of venereal disease. The most distressing feature of this increase was that it was so marked in girls aged 16 to 19 years.

### Absence from Work

Bronchitis is the most important illness in causing absence from work among the 14 million insured men in the population. Influenza and heart disease are the second and third most frequent illnesses.

Among insured women, who number 5 million, psychoneurotic illnesses cause most absences from work, bronchitis and influenza following in that order. Psychoneurotic illnesses usually cause long absences from work, perhaps extending to five years or longer.

Shorter illnesses are caused by bronchitis but many more persons are affected.

### Chronic Bronchitis

A report from the Ministry of Health upon 'Chronic Bronchitis' states that this disease causes 30,000 deaths each year in England and Wales. The highest district death rate from bronchitis is in urban areas in the north of England. Bronchitis causes the loss of 29 million days work.

There is strong evidence that the three main causes of bronchitis are cigarette smoking, air pollution and respiratory infection.

### Sulphur Dioxide in the Air

A recent report of the National Society for Clean Air reviews the pollution produced by sulphur dioxide. In 1963, 4.44 million tons of sulphur dioxide were discharged into the atmosphere of Great Britain from the burning of coal and 1.59 million tons from oil..



The report comments that it is not the total discharge of sulphur dioxide but the concentration in the breathing zone which is important to human health. Power stations are responsible for more than a third of the total quantity of sulphur dioxide but they discharge it from tall chimney stacks at a high level, while domestic coal fires mainly add to the concentration of sulphur dioxide near the ground. Other important sources of air pollution are the industrial furnaces in the iron and steel industry and the central heating plants of offices and factories.

Since the introduction of the Clean Air Act, 1956, the concentration of smoke in smoke control areas has fallen but the concentration of sulphur dioxide has not followed suit. Technical improvements in the iron and steel industry have kept levels of sulphur dioxide from rising despite steady expanding production.

The report suggests that a major step in the reduction of sulphur dioxide near ground level would be the abolition of the domestic coal fire and the district heating of buildings from one source.

#### Artificial Lighting

Trials were held at Sheffield Royal Infirmary by the Medical Research Council upon the relative values of fluorescent and tungsten lamps for the critical judgement of colour. The fluorescent lamps were found to be much superior. Philips "Colour 34" old type lamp was found to be the most satisfactory.

#### Too Many Accidents

The number of industrial accidents reported last year was 268,648 and it is likely that the true figure was considerably higher.

The Chief Inspector of Factories states that the lack of instruction and supervision sometimes given to young people just out of school in work on a factory floor or building site is particularly deplorable. "Repeatedly boys and girls direct from school are set to work on dangerous and often inadequately guarded machinery, without any instruction", Mr. R. K. Christy declares.

#### Home Accident Deaths

There were 7,160 deaths from home accidents in 1964 compared with 7,754 in 1963. Causes of death were as follows:-

Poisoning - coal gas	-	895
" - other	-	584
Falls	-	3,976
Burns and scalds	-	767
Suffocation and choking	-	550
Others	-	388
		<u>7,160</u>

#### Dangerous Medicines

There are too many bottles of medicine, ampoules for injections, barbiturate tablets, aspirin tablets and a wide variety of other pills lying around the average home.

One of the results of this carelessness is seen in the admissions of children to hospital with accidental poisoning. Particularly common among these cases are toddlers who have been attracted by the pleasant taste of junior aspirins and who have eaten the tablets like sweets.

Potential suicides find a supply of barbiturate tablets only too readily in the average home. The quantity of barbiturates prescribed since 1953 has increased four times and this drug is used very commonly by attempted suicides. As investigations have shown, two-thirds of the attempts at suicide are carried out on sudden impulse and many of these suicides could be avoided if a supply of drugs was not readily available. Few self-poisoning patients want to damage themselves by jumping from heights, slashing their wrists, swallowing corrosive or gassing themselves.

### Alcoholism

Alcoholism is a forbidding subject to tackle. It has the backing of a powerful group of distillers and brewers, pays taxes to the state on an enormous scale and is one of the main influences in our social life.

We, nevertheless, cannot shut our eyes to the damage alcoholism causes to health and must realise that something more is required than the voluntary body known as "Alcoholics Anonymous".

It would be an advantage if there was an Advisory Council for South Yorkshire to provide publicity for the prevention of alcoholism and the treatment of alcoholics.

### Cervical Cancer

The County Council is asking for an extension of their power under the National Health Insurance Act to provide for the examination of women for cervical cancer.

Women at risk are those over 30 years of age. To detect cancer, which is comparatively slow in developing, examinations have to be carried out every three years.

These examinations cannot be done at present as a routine measure due to shortage of the technicians who are required to examine smears microscopically, but more technicians are being trained and there is hope that computers may be used for microscopical examination so as to reduce the tedium of looking at 200 negative smears to find a positive one.

It is possible that preventive measures can be taken to avoid cancer of the cervix. There is twice the mortality from cancer of the cervix in social class V compared with social class I and there is evidence that better standards of personal hygiene can reduce the risks considerably.

### Accidental Hypothermia in the Elderly

A booklet published by the British Medical Association, which has been widely distributed, describes the low temperature which develops in elderly people in severe weather and the great danger to their lives which results.

Temperatures as low as 90°F. have been recorded, compared with the normal temperature of 98.4°F.

There is a risk of the condition developing in bedridden cases in their own homes. It occurs mainly in cases over 60 years of age but may also occur in babies.

The condition should be brought to the notice of Wardens, Home Helps, and Home Nurses. Elderly people should sleep in a warm bedroom. In severe weather it is preferable for them to make up a bed in the living room.

Electric over-blankets may be used and so may gas and electric convector heaters, electric storage heaters and slow-burning solid fuel grates.



Draught excluders and roof insulation are helpful.

During cold weather old people may apply to National Assistance Board officers for extra fuel allowances - even when their incomes are above the level at which assistance is not normally given.

Local Councils should consider the installation of central heating apparatus in Warden Schemes and double glazing in all buildings erected for old people.

#### Heating of the Homes of Elderly People

Some elderly people who are crippled with rheumatism, have feeble mental powers or who are lacking in energy are liable to become badly chilled in their homes because of lack of warmth. The body temperatures of these elderly people falls to a dangerously low level and they are liable to die.

The most dangerous periods for them are during the cold weather in January and February and the times of greatest danger are during the weekends when they are liable to be left alone to their own devices.

What is required in these cases is some form of automatic heating. Electric storage heaters which are charged during off-peak periods with electricity at a cheaper rate can prevent bedrooms and living rooms falling to dangerously low temperatures. Under-floor electric heating in new bungalows is another possible method of dealing with the difficulty.

#### 'Meals on Wheels'

There is a need for cooked meals to be supplied daily to housebound elderly people who are unable to cook for themselves. Elderly men living alone are in particular need of this help.

#### Fluoridation

A booklet issued by the Ministry of Health mentions the official approval given to the addition of fluoride to water supplies in which it is deficient.

The report states - "Dental decay is a serious problem in this country. It starts in early childhood and by the time children begin school four out of five have decayed teeth.

In 1963, among children aged 5 to 17, over  $9\frac{1}{2}$  million fillings were inserted in permanent teeth and over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million permanent teeth were extracted.

The safety of fluoridation has been placed beyond doubt".

J. M. WATT

Medical Officer of Health



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1902

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	20,070
Population (estimated mid-1965)	...	...	...	...	...	22,130
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	7,528
Rateable value at 1.4.65	...	...	...	...	...	£556,138
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£2,168.7s.0d.

## VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474
Live Birth-rate (comparable) per 1,000 population...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.4
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.6
Total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	485
Infant deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.6
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - Legit.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.5
Illegit.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (under four weeks)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.3
Earlyneo-natal mortality (deaths under one week) per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.3
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.8%
Maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
Death-rate (comparable) per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.4
Comparability factors - Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.14

## Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population as at 30th June, 1965, was 22,130. The estimated population for each parish is given below:-

P A R I S H	Population	Houses
Anston	4,224	1,473
Dinnington St. John's	7,856	2,559
Firbeck	247	87
Gildingwells	77	25
Harthill-with-Woodall	1,480	514
Letwell	93	37
Thorpe Salvin	355	124
Todwick	1,052	406
Wales	5,938	2,011
Woodsetts	808	292
Total -	22,130	7,528

## Births

A total of 474 live births was notified to the Kiveton Park Rural District during 1965. This gave a crude rate of 21.4 per thousand and a comparable rate of 21.4 per thousand population.

The stillbirth rate for the same period was 22.6 per thousand live and stillbirths, 11 stillbirths having been recorded.

	<u>Males</u>			<u>Females</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>
Live Births	246	231	15	230	218	12
Stillbirths	6	6	-	5	3	2

P A R I S H	Live Births	Stillbirths
Anston	83	2
Dinnington St. John's	171	5
Firbeck	8	-
Gildingwells	4	-
Harthill-with-Woodall	25	1
Letwell	3	-
Thorpe Salvin	8	1
Todwick	37	1
Wales	118	1
Woodsetts	19	-
Total -	476	11

## Deaths

223 deaths were recorded by the Registrar General for allocation to the Kiveton Park Rural District for the year under review. The causes and sex distribution were as follows:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	3
"          "     , lung, bronchus	7	-
"          "     , breast	-	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	10
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1
Diabetes	-	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	19	17
Coronary disease, angina	33	15
Hypertension with heart disease	1	5
Other heart disease	6	12
Other circulatory disease	7	7
Influenza	1	-
Pneumonia	1	3
Bronchitis	7	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1
Congenital malformations	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	9
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-
All other accidents	1	3
Suicide	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals -	125	98

The crude death-rate was 10 per thousand and the comparative death-rate was 11.4 per thousand

## Infant Deaths

6 infants under one year of age died in 1965. The infant death-rate was 12.6 per thousand live births.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u> <u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illeg.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Females</u> <u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>
Under 1 year	3	3	-	3	2	1
Under 4 weeks	1	1	-	2	2	-
Under 1 week	1	1	-	2	2	-

### Particulars of Infant Deaths

<u>Birth Weight</u>	<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
7 lbs. 10 ozs.	4 weeks	Meningomyelocele.
6 lbs. 10 ozs.	4 days	1.a Bronchopneumonia.
8 lbs. 14 ozs.	3 months	1.a Heart failure. b Congenital heart disease. 2 Stridor.
6 lbs. 2 ozs.	2 hours	1.a Prematurity.
7 lbs. 8 ozs.	2 months	1.a Bronchopneumonia. b Uraemia. c Acute nephritis.
5 lbs.	8 hours	1.a Asphyxia. b Intracranial haemorrhage.

### Trend of Infant Deaths over the Past Ten Years:-

<u>Y E A R</u>	<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Infant Deaths</u>	<u>Infant Death Rates</u>
1956	378	9	24
1957	422	12	28
1958	376	13	34
1959	357	10	28
1960	345	9	26
1961	332	9	27
1962	346	11	32
1963	399	9	23
1964	421	14	33
1965	476	6	12



CARE OF MOTHERS AND

YOUNG CHILDREN

## Domiciliary and Institutional Births

DETAILS	B I R T H S				TOTALS
	<u>Domiciliary</u>		<u>Institutional</u>		
	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	
Primary notifications received	908	9	990	6	1,913
Inward transfers	10	-	717	28	755
Total notifications received	918	9	1,707	34	2,668
Outward transfers	18	-	492	4	514
Total adjusted notifications	900	9	1,215	30	2,154

### Analysis of Institutional Births:-

			<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>
Born in (a) Hospitals	...	...	669	26
(b) Maternity Homes	...	...	497	3
(c) Nursing Homes	...	...	49	1
Total	-	-	<u>1,215</u>	<u>30</u>

### Midwifery (Comments by Divisional Nursing Officer)

The staff remained unchanged during the past year at 18 full-time Midwives.

There were 901 home deliveries. An increasing number of patients were discharged from hospital after 48 hours, this procedure proving acceptable to the mothers.

With a smaller number of home confinements, the work of the Midwife showed slow changes. She spent much more time with the mother during the ante-natal period, teaching relaxation, mothercraft and dietary values in pregnancy.

143 visits were paid to the homes of patients at the request of hospital staffs to ascertain home conditions and to assess the suitability or otherwise for confinements.

Five Midwives were attached to Family Doctors' practices making a total of eleven in the Division. This scheme gave the Midwives better opportunities for increasing ante-natal care and consulting the doctors.

Liaison with the Hospital Maternity Units continued and the exchange of information proved beneficial, particularly in the case of patients who were discharged early.

Two Midwives attended the West Riding In-service Training Course at Grantley Hall which, as in previous years, dealt with relaxation methods earlier and increased ante-natal care, infant resuscitation, with demonstrations of a new portable incubator, and psychoprophylactic preparation for childbirth.

### Administration of Inhalational Analgesics

Cases where analgesia was administered by Domiciliary Midwives:-

(a)	Pethidine	...	...	...	223
(b)	Trilene with Pethidine	...	...	...	336
(c)	Trilene alone	...	...	...	155
(d)	Gas and Air with Pethidine				1

# INFANT WELFARE CENTRES - ATTENDANCES

<u>Name of Centre</u>	Number of children who attended for first time during the year and who were born in:-			Total number of children who attended during the year.	Number of attendances during the year made by children who were born in :-			Total attendances during the year.
	1965	1964	1960-1963		1965	1964	1960-1963	
Brinsworth	211	51	41	303	2,343	2,075	1,519	5,937
Catcliffe	42	5	-	47	376	326	234	936
Cortonwood	72	10	1	83	695	936	295	1,926
Dalton	169	153	105	427	1,235	1,317	592	3,144
Dimmington	167	200	160	527	1,662	1,917	679	4,258
Kiveton Park	139	-	1	140	1,076	755	93	1,924
Maltby	303	248	330	881	2,821	2,138	1,201	6,160
Swallownest	188	310	231	729	1,899	1,706	1,233	4,838
Thurcroft	103	106	118	327	1,454	1,539	1,426	4,419
Treeton	28	7	1	36	196	382	192	770
Whiston	59	62	39	160	503	565	658	1,726
Wickerley	272	313	152	737	2,485	1,570	464	4,519
Laughton Village Hall	13	12	13	38	21	67	87	175
Mobile Clinics	193	105	55	353	1,135	996	521	2,652
Totals -	1,959	1,582	1,247	4,788	17,901	16,289	9,194	43,384



## Statutory Notices

The following statutory notices were received from Midwives in the Division during the year:-

Death of child	...	...	...	...	1
Still-births	...	...	...	...	13
Liability to be a source of infection:-					
Contact with puerperal pyrexia cases					4

General practitioners were called in to give medical aid at, or in connection with domiciliary confinements in 93 instances.

## Medical Aid Notices

Issued for:-	Number issued because of complications arising in / during			
	Pregnancy	Labour	Lying-in	The Child
(a) Domiciliary Cases	12	42	10	18
(b) Cases in Institutions	-	-	11	-
(c) Totals	12	42	21	18

## Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified in the Division during 1965.

## Phenylketonuria Testing

Number of babies tested	...	...	...	...	...	1,896
During the 4th week of age or under				...	1,033	
Over 4 weeks but less than 6 weeks				...	416	
6 weeks of age or over	...	...	...		447	
Number of tests found to be negative	...	...	...	...	1,896	

## Distribution of Dried Milk and Other Foods

I am grateful to the members of the various Voluntary Committees who give their time week after week to attend the clinics for the purpose of selling milk foods, weighing babies, etc. This help is also greatly appreciated by the mothers attending the clinics.

## Health Visiting (Comments by Divisional Nursing Officer)

With increasing attachment to Family Doctor practices the work of the Health Visitor developed on a more varied and interesting pattern.

Attendances at most Infant Welfare Clinics continued at the same level, a large number of mothers seeking interviews with the Health Visitors on a great variety of subjects from infant progress to domestic, housing and other problems.

Each Health Visitor played a large part in the Health Education programme in her area, giving talks, producing visual aids, home safety displays, showing both silent and sound films and taking her part at the mothercraft classes for expectant mothers.

There were 11,399 visits paid to the homes of children under 5 years and 6,800 visits to the homes of the aged. Elderly patients required help with social and domestic difficulties.



# Health Visiting and Tuberculosis Visiting

Cases visited by Health Visitors. <hr/>	No. of cases (i.e. first visits.  (1)	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits. (2)	Ineff- ective visits.  (3)
1. Children born in 1965.	2,069	4,462	436
2. Children born in 1964.	1,147	3,018	241
3. Children born in 1960-63.	1,537	3,919	344
4. Total number of children in lines 1 to 3.	4,753	11,399	1,021
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits).	730	916	8
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	454	-	-
7. Mentally disordered persons.	18	29	-
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	17	-	-
9. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals).	261	294	-
10. Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	215	-	-
11. Number of tuberculosis households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work).	101	194	-
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases.	313	408	-

A small number of babies and toddlers had hearing ascertainment tests. It is hoped during the coming year to make these examinations routine in character.

The visits to unmarried mothers continued, two cases only requiring extra assistance. No special hardship was experienced and each case was settled satisfactorily.

#### Hospital Liaison

Two Health Visitors and one Midwife continued to visit the hospitals. During the year, liaison was made with the Jessop Hospital and the Children's Hospital, Sheffield.

#### Care of the Unmarried Mothers and Their Children

76 cases in the Division were reported to me for attention during 1965.

36 mothers were under 20 years, 29 were 20 to 30 years and 11 were 30 years and upwards.

58 were single women, 14 were married women but had illegitimate pregnancies, 4 were widowed and divorced women.

Settlement of these cases was as follows:-

- 50 mothers kept their babies.
- 17 babies were adopted.
- 2 babies were fostered.
- 2 babies died.
- 5 cases were settled by marriage.

#### Children Neglected or Ill-treated in Their Own Homes

Two meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Care of Children Neglected in their Homes were held during the year.

The most useful function of this Committee is to let the various Social Workers see what their colleagues can do for problem families. There is only a trivial amount of overlapping of the various services.

There were no prosecutions of problem families for neglect which is a most ineffective method of dealing with these cases. A great deal of publicity has been given to "battered babies", that is, children who have been severely assaulted by their parents. Popular opinion appears to be that Social Workers fail to recognise these cases. In this area, the main difficulty has been producing reliable evidence of the assaults so that action could be taken to remove the children to the care of the Local Authority.

During the year, two problem families were given Home Help attention, in one case for 14 hours and in the other for 40 hours. The limited help given resulted in the houses being cleaned up temporarily.

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

SERVICE

## Home Nursing

The following table gives details of the work carried out by Home Nurses in the Division :-

<u>Classification</u>	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year.	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year.
1. Medical.	1,167	20,654
2. Surgical.	487	8,248
3. Infectious Diseases.	5	9
4. Tuberculosis.	27	1,564
5. Maternal Complications.	30	253
6. Other	33	246
Totals	1,749	30,974
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	820	18,700
Children included above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	71	598
Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	234	15,343

## Issues of Equipment

A great amount of work is still being done in connection with the provision of nursing equipment for use on loan in the patients' own homes; such items as bed-pans, back-rests, dunlopillo mattresses, etc., being in great demand.



## Home Help Service

Number of Home Helps employed in the Division at 31.12.65 - 137

Cases provided with domestic help during the year:-

		Number of Cases			Hours Employed
		From previous year	New Cases	Total	
(i)	Aged 65 or over on first visit during year ...	459	131	590	107,116
(ii)	Under 65 years on first visit -				
	(a) chronic sick and tuberculous ...	2	13	15	7,325
	(b) mentally disordered	2	-	2	277
	(c) maternity ... ..	33	159	192	11,129
	(d) others ... ..	-	17	17	930
Totals -		496	320	816	126,777

## Convalescent Home Treatment

During 1965, only one case was sent away for convalescent home treatment. The patient concerned was sent to the Blackburn & District Home, St. Anne's-on-Sea.

## Cancer

Cases are referred by the Radiotherapy Centre, Broomfield Road, Sheffield, or by the Health Visitor for financial help either by cash grants from the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation or by recommendations to the National Society for Cancer Relief for a weekly allowance and, in some cases, an initial grant to purchase necessities, such as bedding, extra food, etc.; these grants are disbursed from the Divisional Office, either direct to the patient or in some cases, to the Health Visitor who then purchases the items required.

## Chiropody

20.8% of old age pensioners receive chiropody treatment and there is evidence that the scheme has now reached a position of stability after steady annual increases.

More County Council clinics are being utilised each year as chiropody centres and more chiropody chairs and equipment are being supplied by the County Council. This is a great help to both patients and chiropodist alike. 29.66% of patients are treated in their own homes.

# CHIROPODY SERVICE

Total Number of Patients Treated in Divisional Area	Total Number of Treatments Given.													
	In Chiropodists' Surgeries			In Voluntary Association's premises or clinics			Domiciliary			Total Number of Treatments.				
P.	P.H.	F.M.	P.	P.H.	F.M.	P.	P.H.	F.M.	P.	P.H.	F.M.	P.	P.H.	F.M.
2,007	76	-	1,975	58	-	5,242	64	2	2,883	213	-	10,100	335	2

P. = Pensioner.  
 P.H. = Physically Handicapped.  
 F.M. = Expectant Mother.

## Care of the Aged

### Meals on Wheels Service

The Meals on Wheels Service, inaugurated in 1964, continued to function satisfactorily throughout 1965.

It operates on two days per week and hopes that it might be possible to extend the service to cover five days were not realised. The District is not greatly endowed with canteen facilities and the one canteen which is being used at present is unable to give any extension to the provision of meals on additional days. A large new factory with canteen facilities has been completed recently and the management has been asked to consider providing meals for the service. Unfortunately they are not yet able to offer assistance. The factory building is to be further extended and the management anticipate that the contractor's staff will use the factory canteen. The capacity of the canteen is not sufficiently large to accommodate these men and also meals for the meals on wheels service. The factory management is anxious to assist and will re-consider the matter when the additional factory development is completed.

### Wardens Scheme - Care of the Elderly and Handicapped Persons in their Own Homes

Under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1964 the County Council have power to pay grants towards the cost of supervision of elderly and handicapped people living in privately owned houses. Similar provisions have existed for Council-owned properties for some time.

In conjunction with the County Council the Rural District Council decided to operate a Wardens Scheme covering both privately owned and Council owned-dwellings on the following basis:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Number of Wardens</u>
Dinnington St. Johns	3
North and South Anston	2
Wales	2
Harthill	1

During the summer and autumn of 1965 a survey of elderly and handicapped persons was carried out by the Council's Public Health Inspectors. The survey showed that in the North and South Anston Parish only one warden would be required: therefore the number of schemes was reduced from eight to seven.

By the end of the year the wardens had been appointed. The scheme was due to come into operation on 3rd January, 1966. The aim of the scheme is for a warden, normally a woman, to visit a number of elderly people daily. The number of persons to be visited does not exceed twenty and whilst the warden's duties are not strictly defined she is expected to act as a "good neighbour" would. The great majority of the persons to be visited are elderly widows living alone who do not appear to receive adequate supervision from friends, relatives or any other official welfare services. The survey revealed that many of the persons to be visited are extremely lonely and live in a state of constant anxiety on this account. The fact that someone will visit them daily will allay the loneliness and anxiety.



Home Nursing (Comments by Divisional Nursing Officer)

During the past year, five Home Nurses were attached to Family Doctor practices, making a total of nine nurses attached to nine group practices.

The result of this was seen in the changing pattern of their work.

The nurses visited doctors' surgeries daily at times mutually arranged. In some cases they assisted with the patients' treatment at the surgery. As an example of the assistance given, in one practice, the nurses gave 130 treatments, including dressings and injections, during one month.

As in previous years much time was spent with geriatric patients. More patients were discharged from hospital at an earlier stage of recovery, to the care of the domiciliary nursing staff.

The liaison with the hospital ward sisters remained excellent.

Requests for the Night Sitter Nurse continued on the same modest scale as in previous years - there were 27 cases who received attention. All these cases were referred by the home nursing staff.

Three nurses attended the West Riding In-service Training Course at Grantley Hall which dealt with physiotherapy and rehabilitation. The staff were most impressed with this course and endeavoured to use the instruction gained in their daily work.

It was possible to store more nursing equipment at the Child Welfare Clinics. This gave better opportunities for the cleaning and checking of equipment.

Plans were made to use the services of a Male Nurse in the Division. This should greatly assist in the care of difficult and heavy male patients.



EPIDEMIOLOGY

Parish Distribution of Infectious Diseases

PARISH	Measles	Scarlet fever	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Dysentery
Anston	26	10	3	1	3
Dinnington	33	13	8	1	1
Firbeck	4	1	1	1	1
Harthill-w-Woodall	1	1	1	1	1
Letwell	2	1	1	1	1
Thorpe Salvin	1	1	1	1	1
Todwick	1	1	1	1	1
Wales	3	2	1	1	4
Woodsetts	2	4	1	1	1
Total -	72	32	11	1	8

Age Distribution of Infectious Diseases during 1965

DISEASE	Age in Years										Total
	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 +	Age unknown	
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	5	20	4	1	1	1	32
Measles	2	10	12	10	12	24	2	1	1	1	72
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	8

DISEASE	Under 5	5 - 14 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65+	Age unknown	Total
Pneumonia	1	1	3	2	4	1	11
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

## Tuberculosis

### Kiveton Park Rural District

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Number of cases on register at 1.1.65.	44	19	11	7
Number of cases notified for first time.	2	2	--	--
Number of cases added to register during the year.	--	--	--	1
Number of cases removed from register.	6	1	--	--
Number of cases remaining on the register at 31.12.65.	40	20	11	8

The most important cases from the public health point of view are the pulmonary cases with infectious sputum. These cases are better controlled than ever before with antibiotic drugs, surgery and hospital isolation so that the spread of infection is less among the community and added impetus is given to the decline in tuberculosis deaths.

### Mass Radiography

I give below details of surveys held in the Divisional area during the year:-

Survey undertaken at	No. examin- -ed.	Abnormalities Discovered			
		Tuberculosis		Other	Total
		Active	Inactive		
Hacksaws' Ltd., Maltby.	325	-	3	8	11
Byford's Ltd., Maltby.	782	-	2	4	6
Edward Dunn Memorial Hall, Maltby.	1,921	2	14	83	99
Unbrako Steel Co., Kiveton Park.	530	2	4	4	10
Middleton Institute, Dinnington.	558	-	4	20	24
Totals -	4,116	4	27	119	150

The non-tuberculous abnormalities are classified as follows:-

<u>Condition</u>					<u>Number</u>
Anatomical abnormalities - congenital	...	...	...	...	2
" " - acquired	...	...	...	...	2
Bacterial or virus pulmonary infections	...	...	...	...	4
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	1
Honeycomb lung	...	...	...	...	1
Emphysema	...	...	...	...	3
Pulmonary fibrosis: non-tuberculous	...	...	...	...	14
Pneumoconiosis	...	...	...	...	62
Benign neoplasms of lungs and mediastinum	...	...	...	...	3
Primary malignant neoplasms	...	...	...	...	1
Sarcoidosis	...	...	...	...	1
Pleural thickening	...	...	...	...	8
Abnormalities of diaphragm and oesophagus	...	...	...	...	1
Cardiovascular lesions - acquired	...	...	...	...	16

Public sessions for Mass Radiography were held at Dinnington and Maltby and visits were paid to three large factories in the area.

The total of 4,116 x-rays was much higher than in previous years. The cases of tuberculosis discovered were average for a Mass Radiography visit. Only a small proportion of these cases were active.

The most frequent abnormality discovered is pneumoconiosis among colliery workers. Most of these cases are of an early type ; all are referred to family doctors for further investigation.

Extra Nourishment for Tuberculosis Cases

Number of patients in the Division receiving extra nourishment on 1.1.65	...	...	...	26
Number of patients granted extra nourishment during the year	...	...	...	2
Number of grants discontinued	...	...	...	6
Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31.12.65.	...	...	...	22

The number of cases receiving milk in the Division is steadily declining and consists mainly of elderly people in poor circumstances who have been on the list for years. It is expected that in the course of time this scheme will be terminated.



IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

## B.C.G. Vaccination

Contact Scheme - Once again, I am grateful to the Consultant Chest Physician for the following details of people vaccinated at the Chest Clinic as contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

	AGE GROUPS												All Ages
	Under 1 year Months			Y E A R S									
	0-	1-	3-	6-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	
Vaccinated:													
Males	13	9	4	2	3	1	1	3	8	5	-	-	49
Females	18	5	5	2	5	3	3	2	5	5	2	1	56
Total	31	14	9	4	8	4	4	5	13	10	2	1	105
Result of Vaccination Successful:													
Males	9	8	3	2	3	1	1	3	7	4	1	-	41
Females	17	5	5	1	4	3	2	2	5	4	2	1	51
Total	26	13	8	3	7	4	3	5	12	8	3	1	92
Not finally ascertained	5	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	13

## B.C.G. Vaccination of 13 Year-old School Children

### Acceptances

Number of 13 year-old children eligible for vaccination during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,252
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,942
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86.2

### Pre-Vaccination Tuberculin Test

Number of children tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,723
Result of test :-										
	Positive	...	...	102						
	Negative	...	...	1,560						
	Not ascertained	...	...	61						
Percentage positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.9
Number vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,309

## Diphtheria Immunisation

	Children born in years :-							Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1956-60	1951-55	
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents).	885	781	47	37	23	35	8	1,816
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e. subsequent course).	5	32	69	13	107	326	13	565

Immunisation in relation to Child Population :-

Age at 31.12.65 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1965	1 - 4 1961-1964	5 - 9 1956-1960	10- 14 1951-1955	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1961-1965	890	6,793	1,456	435	10,574
B. 1960 or earlier	-	-	4,913	4,499	9,412

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Immunisations carried out during the year (either singly or in combination with other antigens).

Age at Final Injection

Number of children who completed a  
full course of immunisation  
(including temporary residents)

Under 6 months	701
6 months to one year	184
1 - 2	796
2 - 3	110
3 - 4	58
Total -	1,849

Immunisation in relation to Child Population :-

Number of children at 31st December, 1965 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.65 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1965	1 - 4 1964-1961	5 - 9 1960-1956	10 - 14 1955-1951	Under 15 Total
Number immunised	885	7,053	4,870	2,335	14,258

Whooping cough Notifications in relation to Immunisation during Year

Age at date of Notification	Number of cases Notified.	Number of cases included in preceding column in which child completed full course of immunis- ation.
Under 1	5	-
1	1	-
2	4	3
3	1	1
4	3	1
5 - 9	13	9
10 -14	1	1
Totals -	28	15

Immunisation against Tetanus

	Children born in years :-							
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1956-60	1951-55	Total
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents).	883	783	47	38	24	52	30	1,857
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course).	5	31	69	15	107	334	21	582



THE HEALTH OF THE  
SCHOOL CHILD

4,568 children were inspected; of these 4,563 were found to be in a satisfactory physical condition.

Defects found at Periodic Medical Inspections during the Year

Defect or Disease		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				Special Inspctns
		ENTRANTS	LEAVERS	OTHERS	TOTAL	
Skin ... ..	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	28	37	22	87	-
Eyes - a. Vision ... ..	T	44	44	58	146	3
	O	115	224	184	523	30
	b. Squint ... ..	11	-	3	14	1
		43	16	41	100	6
	c. Other ... ..	-	2	-	2	-
		6	6	10	22	2
	Ears - a. Hearing ... ..	15	-	7	22	4
		16	13	26	55	4
b. Otitis Media ... ..	T	10	1	1	12	-
	O	70	17	27	114	2
	c. Other ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
		24	10	27	61	1
Nose & Throat ... ..	T	27	1	18	46	1
	O	185	40	126	351	38
Speech ... ..	T	4	-	-	4	-
	O	46	5	15	66	10
Lymphatic Glands ... ..	T	3	-	2	5	-
	O	116	12	60	188	19
Heart ... ..	T	3	-	2	5	-
	O	91	16	54	161	41
Lungs ... ..	T	-	2	-	2	-
	O	69	35	52	156	17
Developmental-a. Hernia ... ..	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	6	1	2	9	2
	b. Other ... ..	-	-	1	1	1
		74	10	42	126	44
Orthopaedic-a. Posture ... ..	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	1	1	4	6	-
	b. Feet ... ..	1	1	-	2	-
		15	14	10	39	-
	c. Other ... ..	2	1	4	7	1
		15	25	24	64	3
Nervous system -	a. Epilepsy ... ..	-	-	1	1	-
		7	4	2	13	2
	b. Other ... ..	-	-	1	1	-
		4	4	5	13	1
Psychological -	a. Development ... ..	-	-	3	3	-
		1	-	8	9	1
	b. Stability ... ..	-	-	1	1	-
		6	1	4	11	1
Abdomen ... ..	T	1	1	-	2	-
	O	9	2	3	14	-
Other ... ..	T	22	-	10	32	4
	O	66	32	59	157	25

T = Treatment.

O = Observation.

### Cleanliness of School Children

A total of 16,182 children were examined by Health Visitors and School Nurses at cleanliness surveys in schools. 84 were found to have head lice. Notices were issued in 2 cases.

### Diseases of the Skin

During the year, 10 children were treated for impetigo, 6 for scabies, and 27 for other skin conditions.

### Minor Ailments

263 pupils received treatment for minor ailments during 1965.

### Specialists' Clinics

#### Ear, Nose & Throat Clinic

Number of children seen - School	...	...	...	108
Pre-school	...	...	...	15

59 children were referred for operative treatment, and at the year end, 53 children had received this treatment.

#### Ophthalmic Clinic

Number of children seen	...	...	...	1,761
Glasses were prescribed for 521 children	...	...	...	
Number of repair forms issued	...	...	...	215

#### Paediatric Clinic

Number of children seen - School	...	...	...	98
Pre-school	...	...	...	82

#### Child Guidance Clinic

Number of sessions held during the year	...	...	...	41
Number of new cases during the year	...	...	...	28
Number of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment	...	...	...	6
Number of cases carried forward	...	...	...	65
Number of cases referred from previous years	...	...	...	31

### Training Colleges - Medical Examination of Entrants

89 entrants for Training Colleges were examined and reports submitted to the appropriate colleges.

### Children and Young Persons' Act, 1933 (Employment of Children)

The above Act requires children to be medically examined to decide their fitness for employment in entertainments or newspaper deliveries, etc. 63 children were examined under these regulations.

### Audiometry

1,420 children were tested by Pure-tone Audiometer during 1965. 54 were referred for investigation.

## Dental Service

The following statistics have been supplied by Dr. Davies, County Dental Officer:-

Number of children inspected	...	...	...	6,479
Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	4,152
Number offered treatment	...	...	...	3,639
Number treated	...	...	...	3,379
Number of attendances	...	...	...	7,749
Number of temporary extractions	...	...	...	3,640
Number of permanent extractions	...	...	...	1,234
Number of general anaesthetics	...	...	...	1,929
Number of permanent fillings	...	...	...	5,585
Number of temporary fillings	...	...	...	361



AMBULANCE SERVICE

## Ambulance Service

The following figures were provided by the County Ambulance Officer:-

### Patients:

Out-Patients	...	...	...	...	...	22,550
Admissions	...	...	...	...	...	2,371
Discharges	...	...	...	...	...	1,758
Transfers	...	...	...	...	...	170
Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	<u>716</u>
Total -						27,565
Stretcher cases	...	...	...	...	...	2,931
Sitting cases	...	...	...	...	...	<u>24,634</u>
Total -						27,565
Emergency cases included in above					...	1,621
Total mileage	...	...	...	...	...	209,944

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

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## Psychiatric Social Club

I am pleased to report that the Club will be re-opened, with the Training Centre as the venue, in June, 1966. The value of the Psychiatric Social Club in assisting with the rehabilitation of the mentally ill is recognised and appreciated; in addition to the attendance of out-patients, it is hoped to arrange, as in the past, for a suitable party of in-patients of Middlewood Hospital to be present at the weekly meetings.

## Maltby Training Centre

There were several staff changes during the course of the year resulting from officers transferring to other Local Authorities or leaving the service to take up a different form of employment. The vacancies which arose and to which new appointments were made, were as follows:-

Centre Supervisor	(1)
Male Instructors	(2)
Female Instructors	(2)
Assistant Supervisor, Special Care Unit	(1)
Caretaker	(1)

The new officers appointed to these vacancies quickly adapted themselves to their duties and the Centre continued to function with a satisfactory degree of efficiency.

There was a fairly high intake of new trainees but any increase in numbers was counter-balanced by the subsequent discharges that took place. The total number of trainees on the Centre Register at 31st December amounted to 112 and showed no variation from the previous year. The admissions and discharges merely resulted in a revision of numbers so far as the three Wings of the Centre were concerned - the Adult Wing showed a decrease of 4, the Junior Wing an increase of 4, whilst the number of patients accommodated in the Special Care Unit (15) remained unchanged. There were no patients awaiting admission at the year end. It is of interest to note that the average daily attendance during the year amounted to 89, being an increase of 13 over 1964.

Details with regard to trainees admitted and discharged are as given below:-

	<u>Admissions</u>	<u>Discharges</u>	
Adult Wing	10	Deaths	1
		Withdrawn	10
		Secured employment	1
		Admitted to institutional care	1
		Excluded	1
Junior Wing	6	Admitted to institutional care	1
		Excluded	1
Special Care Unit	2	Deaths	1
		Removed from area	1

## Notes

- (1) Of the junior trainees admitted, two were received on an informal basis, pending placement in special schools by the Education Authority.
- (2) 10 adult trainees were discharged at the parents' request as they were considered to be more usefully employed at home; no application for re-admission has since been received.
- (3) One adult and one junior trainees were excluded due to their behaviour; their exclusion was effected after all efforts to apply satisfactory measures of control had failed.



Number of Patients awaiting entry to hospital, or admitted to temporary residential care during 1965

	Mentally Ill		Psychopathic		Subnormal		Severely subnormal		Totals	Grand Total
	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over	Under 16 and over	
Number of Patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31.12.65.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(a) In urgent need of hospital care.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
(c) Total.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7
Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family).										
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
(a) To N.H.S. Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
(b) To L.A. residential accommodation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
(c) Elsewhere.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	13

The Centre transport was inspected at regular intervals by the two Mental Welfare Officers who were able to observe and report upon the general efficiency of the service and the supervision of the children to and from the several pick-up points.

Two male adult trainees and two female junior trainees were included in the holiday party which proceeded to St. Hilda's Home, Whitby in June. Short-term institutional care was provided during the year for eight trainees due to family circumstances which prevailed at the time.

The Adult Wing was wholly engaged on contract work during the year and this has increased in both scope and quantity. The following articles were completed:-

Firewood	798 Bags	Art. Easels	47
Bean Bags	100	Pillow cases	579
Sketching Boards	730	Playhouse screens	12
Whip Stocks	950	Wash leather pieces	252
Wash leather mops	105	Dressing gowns	10
Workholder cases	2,700	Christmas crackers	82 boxes
Trucks on castors	72	Dusters	256

The County Council's Payment to Trainees Scheme proved to be a valuable incentive and its importance as far as the trainees were concerned, was reflected in their work. The number affected by the Scheme amounted to 49 at the year end, of whom 31 were receiving payment at the rate of 5/-d. per week and the remaining 18 at the rate of 7/6d. per week. The total amount disbursed under the Scheme during the year was £575. 15s. Od.

The Training Centre provides a valuable community service, the importance of which is widely recognised. Isolated cases continue to arise, however, where there is opposition or a very marked reluctance on the part of the parents to allow their child to attend. It is normal practice in new cases to invite the parents to view the Centre during its normal working hours and experience has proved that by doing so, groundless doubts and fears have been dispelled and admission arrangements expedited.

#### Mentally Sub-normal Patients

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Attending Training Centres	53	56	109
In full or part-time gainful employment	13	3	16
Employed at home	14	33	47
Not suitable for Training Centre or any form of employment	<u>18</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>30</u>
Totals -	98	104	202

#### Psychiatric Patients

There was a marked decrease in the number of referrals during the year, 209 cases being brought to the notice of the Mental Welfare Officers compared with 297 in 1964. By introducing suitable domiciliary services and by utilising Out-Patient and Day Hospital facilities to the fullest advantages, it was possible to retain the vast majority of the persons referred in the community; in 73 cases, however, in-patient treatment was found to be necessary and the following table indicates the admission procedure adopted and the length of stay of those patients who were subsequently discharged.

Referred by	Mentally ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total		Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16	16 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
General practitioners	-	-	27	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	69
Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	-	22	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	79
Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment.	-	-	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Local education authorities.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	5	6	1	-	-	11	7	18
Police and Courts	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Other sources	-	-	16	24	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	6	48
Total	-	-	74	135	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	6	7	1	4	1	13	15	237



Admissions to Psychiatric Hospitals arranged by Mental Welfare Officers during 1965:

Classification	No. Admitted	Deaths	Discharged within Weeks							Total Dis.	Ref. for A/C	Still in Hosp. at 31.12.65
			1	2-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	21-28			
<u>Informal Admissions</u>	32	2	1	11	8	-	1	1	-	22	19	8
<u>Compulsory Admissions</u>												
Sec. 25	4	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	4	4	-
Sec. 26	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	-
Sec. 29	35	-	5	7	7	3	1	-	2	25	18	10
Totals	73	2	6	20	16	4	4	1	2	53	43	18

It will be observed that well over half the patients completed their courses of treatment and returned to their homes within eight weeks; it is also of interest to note that of the total number of 53 persons discharged, 43 were referred for after-care.

Whilst delays in securing hospital beds were experienced from time to time, the difficulties encountered in this respect were not so acute as in previous years. Geriatric patients continued to present their particular problems and whilst it was possible, in isolated cases, to enlist help to ensure adequate care for the patient at home, admission to hospital was almost invariably necessary; it is pleasing to record the co-operation extended by the Middlewood Hospital staff whose Consultants arranged prompt examination and made hospital beds available at short notice.

Included in the above table are the cases of two married men, both alcoholics, whose addiction to drink was seriously disrupting their home life and creating a situation where a complete break-up of the family was imminent. Direct admission to an Addiction Unit was effected in one case whilst the other patient was admitted to the local Psychiatric Hospital pending a vacancy in the Unit.

The Division is well served by Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinics these being held in Rotherham on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and in Sheffield on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Little difficulty was experienced in securing out-patient appointments and in addition domiciliary visits by Consultants were arranged at short notice. Case Conferences were held at Middlewood Hospital at monthly intervals when problems attached to particular cases were discussed or changes in the condition of after-care patients reported so that an appropriate course of action could be adopted.

Clinical follow-ups in respect of patients discharged from Psychiatric Hospitals were comparatively rare but a steady flow of persons referred for care or after-care continued to be received. During the course of the year, 722 visits to the homes of the mentally ill were paid by the Mental Welfare Officers and at 31st December, the total case load amounted to 96.

The fullest co-operation was maintained with voluntary and statutory bodies and a ready and helpful response was received to any approach that was made. One single man, who lived in lodgings in this Division prior to his admission to hospital and whose relatives were unwilling to provide him with a home when he was fit for discharge was admitted to the Rotherham County Borough Council's Hostel. This proved to be of value as the patient is now working regularly and gradually adapting himself to the pressures and demands of the outside world. It is anticipated that he will be able to leave the hostel and move into private lodgings in the near future.



Number of Patients under L.H.A. Care at 31.12.65.	Mentally Ill		Psychopathic		Subnormal		Severely subnormal		Total		Grand Total				
	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
Total Number	-	-	38	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	298				
Attending day training centre.	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	17	38	29	46	58	67	135	298
Resident at L.A. expense in other residential homes/hostels.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Receiving home visits.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	11	16	5	23	28
Others.	-	-	37	58	-	-	12	12	5	-	11	25	5	60	160

## Mentally Sub-normal Patients

28 new cases were referred to the Mental Welfare Officers during the course of the year compared with 29 in 1964. Care and guidance were accepted in 20 cases and 8 of the patients concerned were admitted to Maltby Training Centre. Simple factory work was secured for two patients who appear to have settled down quite well and to be making satisfactory progress.

At the close of the year, the total case load in the Division amounted to 202; regular contact with patients and relatives was maintained and 682 home visits were paid by the Mental Welfare Officers. The importance of visits of this nature cannot be emphasised too strongly as by the maintenance of regular contact with the home, the parents receive the re-assurance they need. Their child is not an unwanted and discarded member of society but can be accepted in the community with the help and support that can be provided.

It was found necessary to admit two male patients to permanent institutional care due, in one case, to the death of the parent and in the other case, to behaviour disorders which threatened both the patient's safety and also that of the general public. No difficulty in securing the desired accommodation was experienced in these cases as the local hospital for the mentally subnormal made beds readily available in view of the circumstances. Applications for short-term hospital care were received and satisfactorily dealt with in 12 instances.- temporary accommodation of this nature provided considerable assistance to the parents who, in many cases, are in urgent need of a respite from the responsibilities they are obliged to carry.

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The question of providing adequate care for the mentally disordered has received much publicity and attention during recent years with the result that society in general has a keener appreciation of the problems that exist, the difficulties they present and the human factors involved. Whilst hospitalisation is necessary in many cases, it is not now regarded as being the automatic procedure to adopt in the case of a mentally disordered person who does not seem to "fit in", or whose behaviour does not always conform to the accepted pattern, but rather is it now recognised that an efficient and adequate community service can provide the help and support that is needed in many cases. If a community service is to function satisfactorily, there must exist the closest liaison between the General Practitioner and the hospital and Local Authority Services; I am pleased to report that during the period under review such a liaison, resulting from a satisfactory working relationship established over the years, operated satisfactorily in this Division. A large degree of responsibility rested with the Mental Welfare Officers who were frequently called upon to apply all the skill and training they possessed. Concentrated effort, coupled with patience and understanding were needed in a large number of cases with which they were called upon to deal, and whilst the end result was not entirely satisfactory in all cases, it was pleasing to note that the assistance which the Officers provided enabled a large number of patients to re-settle in their home surroundings and to resume their normal life in the community.

The stigma which was so often associated with a person suffering from any form of mental disorder is not now so pronounced and there is a greater readiness amongst relatives and patients themselves to accept the services so obviously needed.

The fullest co-operation was maintained with other agencies during the year and a ready response was received to any approach made in order that necessary help in any particular case could be provided.

Having regard to the resources available, it is pleasing to record that a satisfactory year's work was completed.

REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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## Drainage and Sewerage

Work on the northern extension of the M.1. Motorway commenced in the district and as a result of this the Council was committed to work on new sewers and alteration of existing sewers. A new sewer was laid from the proposed Motorway Service Area to the proposed site of the new sewage disposal works to serve the area. The Council's consulting engineers were in the final stages of the preparation of the sewage disposal works. The motorway proposes to bisect School Road, Wales and the sewer serving those properties to the west of the motorway and which discharge eastwards to the Kiveton Park works is also bisected. It is proposed to divert this sewer westwards by a pumping station and have it connected into the sewage system which discharges into the Wales Bar Works. Work on the sewer diversion and pumping station commenced towards the year end.

A new surface water sewer was laid by the private developer of the new residential development in the Crowgate area of South Anston. The new sewer takes surface water from the site and discharges it into the River Ryton at Ryton Road, North Anston. No work was carried out on the proposed pumping station which will take sewage from properties in South Anston into the new disposal works at North Anston and so relieve the pressure on the old disposal works. By the end of the year all the necessary permissions had been obtained and the final preparations of the consulting engineers were awaited.

During 1965 the Trent River Board continued to object to any development which required planning permission on the ground that additional development would overload the sewage disposal works. As an interim measure the Council authorised extensions at the works concerned to enable the final effluent to receive tertiary land treatment before final discharge to waterways.

Number of houses connected to sewers	7,156
" " " with satisfactory drainage	312
" " " with unsatisfactory drainage	60

## Water Supply

Sheffield Corporation is responsible for the distribution of water in the District and the Council's representative of the City Council's Water Committee is Mr. Councillor W. Hogg.

The Waterworks Department undertake regular sampling of the supply. In conjunction with the West Riding County Council's Public Health Department the plumbo-solvency of the water supply is checked twice yearly. In 1965 the samples were found to be satisfactory.

Only five properties in the district are now without a piped supply of water.

Close liaison is maintained with the Sheffield Corporation Waterworks Department in the field of improvement grant to properties. In appropriate cases the Department recommends an improvement in the existing water supply and the grant is made subject to the improvement of the supply.

## Housing

During the year fourteen demolition orders were made in respect of Nos. 13-20 (inclusive) Turnerwood and Nos. 1-6 (inclusive) Railway Cottages, Kiveton Park Station. In order to provide alternative accommodation for those tenants who required it, the Council decided to erect eight new dwellings at North Anston.

No re-housing was possible of the occupants of Nos. 10-30 (even numbers) Firvale, Harthill. However by the end of the year work had commenced on the proposed twelve cottage flats to be erected on the Carver Close site at Harthill. It is to be hoped that the tenants in the Firvale houses will be re-housed in 1966 as these houses have been condemned since January 1963.

The replacement of Aluminium prefabricated bungalows by traditional type bungalows of a similar design continued throughout the year in the Wales and Dinnington St. John's parishes. Littlemoor Avenue, Kiveton Park was completed and work on Rothermoor Avenue commenced. By the year end several bungalows were almost completed. At Dinnington all the bungalows in Clarence Street and Clarence Square were occupied and all but three were occupied in Leicester Road.

In connection with the Clarence Street and Clarence Square bungalows it was decided to group them together with new bungalow development in Howard Street to form a modified Warden's Scheme. A warden's bungalow is to be constructed, but at this stage it is not intended to provide any communal services.

In connection with the proposed eight new dwellings at North Anston for slum clearance purposes it was decided to go forward at the same time with full warden scheme comprising of twenty-eight bungalows plus warden accommodation and full communal services. Four of the bungalows are to be specially designed to accommodate disabled persons.

The fifty houses provided for incoming mineworkers at Dinnington were completed during the year. A similar scheme at Kiveton Park did not proceed as expeditiously owing to the contractor being unable to continue. Another contractor was engaged to complete the contract and work was well advanced towards the year end.

The number of new dwellings constructed in the District were as follows:

By the Council	47
By private builders	460
	<u>507</u>

The following statistics indicate the work of the Department in 1965:

Number of Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	14
" " Undertakings from owners accepted	...	...	...	Nil
" " Closing Orders made	...	...	...	Nil

## Unfit Houses closed or Demolished

Number of houses demolished	...	...	...	2
" " " closed	...	...	...	Nil
" " persons displaced	...	...	...	Nil
" " families displaced	...	...	...	Nil



### Unfit Houses in which Defects were Remedied

After informal action by the Council	...	...	...	263
After formal action under the Public Health Acts	...			Nil

### Rent Act, 1957

There were no applications for Certificates of disrepair, no undertakings were given and no certificates were granted.

### Grants for the improvement of Housing Accommodation

Once again the Department had a busy year in this aspect of the work. Improvement works on the cottage property in Albert, Victoria and Railway Terraces, Kiveton Park, were completed. The National Coal Board are the owners concerned and during 1965 further improvement schemes were approved in respect of property in Wales Road, Kiveton Park and Victoria Street and Leicester Road, Dinnington.

The Council acquired two houses in Carlisle Terrace and carried out works of improvement and modernisation. Similar work was in progress at two houses in Silverdales, Dinnington at the year end. The Council also acquired all the properties in Sherwood Terrace, Dinnington and here the policy is to carry out improvement works aided by Standard Grants.

No action was taken by the Council in connection with improvement grant areas.

Applications for Standard Grants	...	...	...	...	48
Standard Grants completed	...	...	...	...	46
Applications for Discretionary Grants	...	...	...		12
Discretionary Grants completed	...	...	...	...	123

### Advances for Acquiring Houses

Twenty-five applications were made for advances under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts and Housing Acts and approved by the Council. During the year payment was made in nineteen cases.

### Moveable Dwellings

Itinerant caravan dwellers continued to be a persistent nuisance throughout the year. Areas particularly badly affected included Littlemoor Common, Dinnington and Brampton Road, Todwick. Several caravans were sited on Littlemoor Common for the greater part of the year and all informal attempts to have them moved failed. Finally the Council had to apply to the Local Magistrates' Court for an order under Section 95 of the West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951. The application was successful and the site was cleared of caravans before the year end.

Similar orders are in operation at Throapham Common and Common Road, North Anston and very little difficulty is experienced in these areas.

There is no licensed caravan site in the area. However, with the advent of the extension of the motorway discussions on this question have been held with the contractors. They wish to provide a site for the staff engaged on road construction work, but at the year end the question had not been finally settled.

## Atmospheric Pollution

There were no complaints of nuisance from industrial smoke during the year. A complaint of dust emission from the new coal cleaning plant at Kiveton Park Colliery by ratepayers in Station Road was investigated. The cleansing of coal had commenced before the external cladding of the building had been completed. When this was done very little trouble was experienced.

It has to be recorded again that the Council took no action to combat air pollution caused by domestic smoke. Fortunately, the District is not one of the so-called "black areas" and the Council did not receive early in 1966 a letter from the Minister of Housing and Local Government asking the Council to formulate and implement plans to control domestic smoke by smoke control orders. Those parts of the Clean Air Act, 1956 referring to smoke control orders are not mandatory. The local authority has a choice but the tone of the Minister's letter was such that it is possible that amending legislation placed a duty on a local authority to control domestic smoke.

## Meat and Other Foods

### Food Hygiene Regulations and Ice-Cream

Routine visits to food preparing premises and food shops were made during the year and no serious contravention of the Regulations were noted.

Food premises in the area include the following:-

Catering Establishments	...	...	...	14
Bakehouses	...	...	...	3
Other Shops	...	...	...	161
Sausages, Potted or Preserved Foods	...	...	...	16

There are 75 retailers of ice cream whose premises are registered.

Samples were taken during the year, in the main from itinerant vendors retailing 'soft' ice cream.

Statistical details are as follows:-

Number of Samples	Methylene Blue Grading			
	1	2	3	4
47	32	7	8	0

## Foreign Bodies in Food

Six cases were reported to the Department of food containing objects contrary to the nature of the food. These included a piece of metal in a loaf of bread, a bottle of aerated orange drink containing a citrus fruit flower, a splinter of wood in a date cake, a chestnut shell in a bottle of milk, a moth in a packet of corn flakes and undefined vegetable matter in a bottle of milk. In every case the food originated from a source outside the District and exhaustive enquiries were made at these sources.

In each case the food was sent to the Public Analyst for his observations.

No prosecutions were authorised following satisfactory explanations from the manufacturers, lack of positive evidence or the Analyst's report that the source was not objectionable.



## Meat and Meat Inspection

Slaughtering occurred daily at the one slaughterhouse in the District and although week-end work was on a similar scale as in previous years, there was some improvement in late hour slaughtering on week-days.

The Council's Chief Inspector was unable to undertake any meat inspection duties during 1965 on account of a spinal condition which occurred late in 1964. The whole of the work was undertaken by Mr. A. M. T. Johnson with occasional relief by inspectors from Rotherham Rural District Council. This was reciprocated during the summer on an occasion when this neighbouring authority experienced a shortage of inspectors due to annual leave commitments.

There was also some improvement in the slaughterhouse hygiene during the year, following insistent representations by your inspectors to the slaughterhouse occupier.

The full scale of charges for meat inspection has been made and these amounted to £302 11s. 3d. Payments made to the Rotherham Rural District Council inspectors which included travelling allowances were £96 7s. 11d.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	-	-	1	2,524	6,352
Number inspected	-	-	1	2,524	6,352
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerchi. Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	4	13
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	169	718
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerchi	-	-	100%	6.86%	11.51%
Tuberculosis only  Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	48
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.75%

## Canned Foods

The following amounts of canned food were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered for destruction:-

213 Tins Meat	3 Tins Vegetables
46 Tins Fruit	144 Tins Tomatoes
4 Tins Pudding	1 Tin Crab
12 Tins Evaporated Milk	6 Tins Salmon
1 Tin Tomato Juice	

In addition to the above, 207 lbs. lamb, 1,980 lbs. pork, 64 lbs. veal and 24 lbs. turkey were found to be unfit for human consumption and was surrendered for destruction.

## Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

### Inspections

It was not possible to concentrate upon general inspections until late 1965 owing to pressure of work in connection with other duties in the Department. An effort was made at this time in order to furnish the Ministry with some statistical information of lighting standards in shop and office premises. One large block of office premises occupied by a nationalised industry is shown in the statistics as one premise, but the number of rooms requiring inspection was eighty-two.

### Registration

As far as can be ascertained at the present time registration of premises is almost complete. It is anticipated that as more inspections are completed some smaller types of premises may come to light. Without doubt all the larger types of premises have been registered and most have had a general inspection.

### General comments

Very little difficulty was encountered during inspections. Knowledge of the scope and the requirements of the Act were not generally known to the occupiers especially in the smaller types of premises.

Standards varied from average to very good, but in no premises was there absolute compliance with requirements of the Act. Occupiers' attention has been drawn to defects and items which did not comply with the Act and re-visits have been made to give further advice and information.

There have been few instances of unguarded dangerous machinery except in two shops where lifting tackle may be a source of danger. The advice of the District Office of the Factory Inspectorate was greatly appreciated on this point. Three refrigerators were found to have unprotected coolant fans.

No accidents have been reported in the year, but it must be said that in no case were any of the occupiers of premises aware that notification was necessary.



Registrations and General Inspections

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices ... ..	4	24	4
Retail shops ... ..	4	71	20
Wholesale shops, warehouses	0	2	0
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	0	8	0
Fuel storage depots ...	0	0	0
Totals ... ..	8	105	24

Analysis of Persons Employed in  
Registered Premises by Work Place

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices ... ..	249
Retail shops ... ..	211
Wholesale departments, warehouses	3
Catering establishments open to the public	44
Canteens ... ..	0
Fuel storage depots ... ..	0
Total ... ..	507
Total Males ...	259
Total Females	248

## Rodent Control

The following statistics show the inspections and treatments carried out at various types of property during the year.

	Local Authority premises	Dwelling houses including Council houses	All other including business premises	Agricult- ural premises
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	95	1,317	380	-
No. of treatments for properties infested by:- (a) Rats (b) Mice	17 1	141 47	13 5	- -
Total treatments carried out including re-treatment	18	188	18	-

The above figures do not include work carried out on disinfection of the Council's sewers.

Towards the year end there was an abnormally high increase and movement of the surface rat population. Normally in the last quarter of any year rats move from agricultural land after harvesting to seek fresh food and shelter. In 1965 the movement was more noticeable, many requests were received from householders for assistance.

## Public Cleansing Statistics

The following amounts of refuse were collected from the various parishes during the year.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>DRY Refuse</u>		<u>WET Refuse</u>	
	<u>Lorry Loads</u>	<u>S.D. Loads</u>	<u>Lorry Loads</u>	<u>Cesspool Loads</u>
Harthill-w-Woodall	3	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
Wales	57	549 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	230
Dinnington St. John's	166	703	-	78
Anston	49	401	-	393
Firbeck	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	-	28
Gildingwells	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	137
Letwell	14	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Thorpe Salvin	30	18	-	373
Todwick	12	112	-	228
Woodsetts	3	50	-	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	379	1,996	34	1,489
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



Disposal of Refuse:

This refuse was disposed of as follows:

<u>Refuse Tip</u>	<u>Dry Refuse</u>		<u>Wet Refuse</u>	
	<u>Lorry Loads</u>	<u>S.D. Loads</u>	<u>Lorry Loads</u>	<u>Cesspool Loads</u>
Kiveton Park	112	779	30	343
Quarry Lane	267	1,217	4	-
Farm Land etc.	-	-	-	1,146
	—	—	—	—
Totals	379	1,996	34	1,489
	—	—	—	—

Remarks

As indicated in the Annual Report for 1964 a new Shelvoke and Drewry Limited 35 cubic yard compression vehicle replaced the Dennis 10 cubic yard side loader.

The collection of refuse is now undertaken by this vehicle and two S & D fore and aft tipping freighters each with a capacity of 16/18 cubic yards. One driver and five loaders operate each vehicle. The Dennis vehicle was retained as a reserve.

One cesspool emptying vehicle operated by two men is used for emptying cesspools and the collection of nightsoil. Two men, one of whom operates the loading shovel work on the refuse tips.

With the advent of the new vehicle the staffing of the collection vehicles was re-organised and all the workmen engaged in collection of refuse were brought into the incentive bonus scheme. The ratepayers now enjoy a weekly collection of refuse throughout the District and arrears of work after holiday periods have been quickly made good.

The disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping at two sites. The tip at Quarry Lane, North Anston has only a limited life and negotiations for a new site had not been completed by the year end. The question of access was a difficulty, but the Council decided to purchase additional land to provide a new access and negotiations were going forward on this basis at the year end. The possibility of the abandonment of the Kiveton Park Depot tip was mentioned in the last Annual Report. During 1965 this came about and alternative tipping space was made available in a nearby limestone quarry at Kiveton Park Station. Although this quarry has ample capacity which will last for a considerable number of years, the gradients of the quarry floor make development more difficult than was the case with the Kiveton Park Depot tip.

# Factories Act, 1937 - 1959

Details of inspections in factories are as follows:

	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections, 1,2,3,4, & 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	4	4	-	-
2. Factories not in- cluded in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	45	67	11	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
Totals	49	71	11	-

## Cases in which Defects were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	
	Found	Remedied	Referred To By HM HM Insp. Insp.	
Want of Clean- liness	3	-	- 1	-
Sanitary Con- veniences unsuit- able or defective	7	6	- 2	-
Totals	10	6	- 3	-

CLINICS IN THE KIVETON PARK AREA (May 1966)

Clinic	Day and Time	Doctor Attending
<u>Infant Welfare Clinics:</u>		
Kiveton Park Methodist Church Hall.	Friday 2-4.30 p.m.	Collington, McLoughlin Mousley.
Dinnington Clinic, New Road.	Tuesday, all day.	Rawlin, Batty, Wilbourn Maxfield.
<u>Ante-Natal Clinic:</u>		
Dinnington Clinic, New Road.	Monday 2-4 p.m.	Wilbourn, Batty.
Relaxation Class.	Friday 2-4 p.m.	Rawlin and Maxfield
	Wednesday mornings	
<u>School Clinics:</u>		
Dinnington Clinic	4th Thursday a.m. in month.	
Kiveton Park Clinic.	4th Friday a.m. in month.	

MOBILE CLINIC - Visits the area on alternate weeks.

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>
HARTHILL, De Sutton Place.	Monday 9.30 a.m.
SOUTH ANSTON, St. David's Drive.	Monday 11-12.30 p.m.
FIRBECK, Opposite Black Lion.	Monday 2 p.m.
GILDINGWELLS (Cross Roads) or LETWELL (Cross Roads) on alternate visits.	Monday 3 p.m.
WOODSETTS, Butcher's Arms.	Monday 3.15 p.m.
TODWICK, Outside 14 Goosecarr Lane.	Tuesday 2 p.m.

CHIROPODY CLINIC:

Dinnington Clinic                      Wednesday mornings.                      Mr. T.W. Wilkinson

MIDWIVES:

Name and Address

Telephone Number

Miss R. M. Meredith,  
"Greenways", Quarry Lane, North Anston.

Dinnington 2565

Mrs. J. Oldcorn,  
75 Kiveton Lane, Todwick.

Kiveton 326

Mrs. G. M. Langston,  
35 Silverdales, Dinnington.

Dinnington 2135

Mrs. M. Street,  
12 Queen Street, Dinnington.

Dinnington 2461

HOME NURSES:

Mrs. M. M. Rigden,  
"Hill Top", 51 Worksop Road, Thorpe Salvin.

Kiveton 335

Mrs. M. A. Wagstaff,  
13 Ryton Road, North Anston.

Dinnington 2131

Mrs. D. Wheldon,  
74 Outgang Lane, Dinnington.

Dinnington 2159

HEALTH VISITORS:

Miss E. Short,  
62 Lodge Lane, Aston.

Aston Common 235

Mrs. C. M. Wharton,  
"Moir Deen", Gildingwells Road, Letwell.

North Carlton 270

Miss M. L. V. Wilson,  
15 Eastern Avenue, Dinnington.

-

Assistant Health Visitor:

Mrs. J. Barker,  
37 Falcon Way, Dinnington.

-

Attachment of Staff to General Practitioners

Dinnington

Health Visitor

Home Nurse

Midwife

Dr. J.H. Wilbourn )  
Dr. J. R. Batty )  
Dr. B. D. Rawlin )  
Dr. M. E. Rawlin )  
Dr. J. B. Maxfield )

Miss M. Wilson  
Miss E. Short

Vacancy  
Mrs. D. Wheldon

Mrs. M. Street  
Mrs. G.M.  
Langston

Kiveton Park

Dr. A. Collington )  
Dr. D. McLoughlin )  
Dr. A. Mousley )

Mrs. C. M. Wharton

Mrs. M. Rigden Mrs. J. Oldcorn  
Mrs. M. Wagstaff Mrs. N. Wind





